IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 60, line 10, as indicated below.

Turning now to FIG. 9, this figure shows a probability flow matrix ~~1000~~ 900 that is populated using the product machine 830 of FIG. 8. Also shown in FIG. 9 is a column ~~1030~~ 930 that corresponds to the leftmost column of $((I - M) \mid I)$. Probability flow matrix ~~1000~~ 900 contains probability flow matrix 600, which was shown FIG. 6. Additionally, the new state w_4 of the synthesizer model 810 of FIG. 8 causes entries ~~1001~~ 901 through ~~1010~~ 910 to be populated with probabilities. Determination of these types of probabilities has been previously discussed in reference to FIG. 6. From FIG. 9 and the previous discussion on Computational Caching, it can be seen that r_1 through r_9 will already be calculated when probability flow matrix 600 is used to determine acoustic confusability for synthesizer model 410 and evaluation model 420. Therefore, these may be held and reused when determining acoustic confusability from probability flow matrix ~~1000~~ 900, which derives from synthesizer model 810 and evaluation model 420. This is a tremendous time savings, as r_{10} through r_{12} are the only values that need to be determined when probability flow matrix ~~1000~~ 900 is used to determine acoustic confusability. For instance, it could be that synthesizer model 410 is the synthesizer model for "similar" and synthesizer model 810 is the synthesizer model for "similarity." The results r_1 through r_9 may be held and reused during the probability flow matrix calculations for "similarity." Likewise, the synthesizer model 810 could be the synthesizer model for "similar." The results for "similar" could be reused when computing acoustic confusability for "similarity." Note that the ordering of the states of the models will affect whether caching can be used for prefixes, suffixes or both.